

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD

**ON THE "MILITARY COUP" ENGINEERED BY U.S
IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR CRIMINAL ACTS
IN SOUTH KOREA**

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The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, Korean National Peace Committee, Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Korean Democratic Youth League, Korean Democratic Women's Union, Korean Journalists Union and the Korean Students Committee made public on June 25, 1961, in the joint name "Appeal to the People of the Whole World" on the "military coup" engineered by the U.S. imperialists and their criminal acts in South Korea.

Here is the full text:

People of all countries of the world who treasure peace and social progress and champion human rights and freedom!

On April 15 this year we exposed the brutal manslaughtering, bestial violences, brigandish plunder, subversive acts and numerous other criminal atrocities of the U.S. troops in South Korea, which are in no way compatible with human conscience, and accused them before the people of the whole world.

All the honest-minded peoples of the world who prize peace, freedom and human rights have expressed their full support to our appeal and sternly denounced the U.S. aggressors for their criminal acts against the Korean people.

The U.S. aggressors, however, continue to perpetrate the most outrageous and cruel crimes in South Korea without moment's let-up.

Only a month after our accusation the U.S. aggressive circles staged a military coup, manipulating the most vicious fascist elements in the South Korean army, and plunged South Korea into the cauldron of the unheard-of military dictatorship of fascist terrorism. Thus, they have set out on the road of perpetrating fresh political crimes entailing consequences far more serious than before.

Under a perpetual state of emergency since the military coup, the land of South Korea wrapped in a sanguinary atmosphere has been turned into a bloodcurdling human butchery and an accursed prison of the people where insane, wholesale arrests and brutal terrorism and slaughter are rampant.

In South Korea under the tyranny and club law of the most heinous military fascist elements, the people are stifled by the ever worsening murderous oppression and are trembling with anxiety and fear.

That being so, in South Korea everything is obliterated and destroyed, everything is trampled upon and suppressed under the lawlessness of the military fascist dictatorship.

Confronted with this grave situation, we again lay bare the

new crimes committed by the U.S. aggressors in South Korea and accuse them before the people of the whole world in the firm belief that all the honest-minded people who value human freedom and rights will lend an ear to our voice and will denounce with one accord these grave criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists.

I

The U.S. imperialists tried to find a way out of the grave political and economic crises created in South Korea through a "military coup" designed to establish a military fascist terror-oppression rule.

Due to the predatory colonial policy pursued by the United States over a period of 16 years, South Korea is plunged into irrecoverable, total bankruptcy and the destitution of the people has reached the extreme.

Though they put the Chang Myun clique in the place of Syngman Rhee hordes, the U.S. aggressors could by no means get out of the disastrous crisis facing them and they were unable to arrest the powerful advance of the popular masses who came out in demand of the right to living, and negotiation and intercourse between the North and South for the peaceful unification of the divided fatherland.

Under such circumstances, the U.S. aggressive circles resorted to the last means of setting up a military terror-fascist dictatorship in their last-ditch attempt to bar the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Korean people in demand of the peaceful unification of the country, to prop up their colonial rule on the verge of total disintegration and to get out from the serious catastrophic situation created in South Korea.

This shows once again that the U.S. aggressors stop at nothing to attain their aggressive aim. And they revealed their true face of piratic plunderer casting away like an old shoe their mask of "freedom" and "democracy" which they had so loudly advertised.

What a shameless and abominable crime this is!

All the more detestable is the infamous, brazen-faced attempt of the U.S. ruling circles to cover up the truth and deceive world public by alleging that the U.S. had nothing to do with the present grave situation obtaining in South Korea.

Can they escape the responsibility for their crimes of engineering the "military coup" and conceal the truth about events by such an absurd subterfuge? They can never escape!

It is an established fact that the South Korean "National Defence Army" which carried out the "military coup" is under the "U.N. commander" in South Korea and that it is trained and equipped by U.S. army and it cannot take a step without instructions of U.S. military advisors.

As to the fact that the South Korean "National Defence Army" is under the control of U.S. army Ryang Yoo Chan, former South Korean "Ambassador" to the U.S., said as follows: "At present all our weapons are placed under the U.S. control. Moreover, the use of all gasoline is controlled by the U.S. and that gasoline is supplied only for two days. With such restrictions it is impossible for anyone to conduct a big movement." (Washington, Dec. 3, 1959, UPI.)

How can anyone imagine that under such circumstances the South Korean army could mobilize a great strength of heavily armed troops to stage a coup without the knowledge of the United States and maintain the military "regime" without the command and support of the U.S. army?

Japanese magazine **Shukan Shincho** admitted in its issue of May 20, 1961, that the South Korean "military coup" was "led by the U.S." "The ROK army," the journal continued, "is part of the U.N. forces and is under the command of General Magruder, Commander of the U.S. 8th army, without whose permission it cannot move at will.

"It is hardly possible that the U.S. army did not know about the coup. It is clear enough that if the ROK army which is dependent on the U.S. army for the supply of weapons, ammunition, clothing and food is opposed by the United States, the coup has no hope of success in the long run."

The journal went on to say that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency instigated the army to stage a coup, in order to reject the impotent and weak Chang Myun regime and replace it by a "strong anti-Communist government" on the one hand, and on the other, devised a loophole "by making the U.S. embassy and the U.S. military authorities in South Korea publish under the direction of the U.S. State Department statements in support of Chang Myun."

In an article headlined "Korean coup--its background and character" the May 30, 1961 issue of Japanese magazine "Economist" wrote: "It is clear that the prime mover in the recent military coup is the United States, as was the case in the Korean war." "It is absurd to think that the United States has clean hands in the matter of the coup, merely from the fact that the U.S. local authorities criticised the coup and Washington took outwardly a cautious attitude," the article added.

The aggressive circles of the United States have made no secret of the fact that the military coup had long been prepared in South Korea.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State Bowles made it clear in his testimony at a closed meeting of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 17 that the U.S. State Department was aware of the possibility of a "military coup" one month before and gave its policy line to the U.S. embassy and the U.S. military authorities in Seoul. (Washington, May 17, 1961, UPI.)

By noting that the "United States expected the outbreak of a military coup in South Korea and decided in advance to use mild words and refrain itself from employing force," UPI revealed the fact that the United States was fully prepared for the incident. (Seoul, May 19, 1961, UPI.)

What does it mean that the U.S. aggressive circles are doing their level best to back and encourage in every way the military dictatorial "regime" of South Korea?

On May 17, 1961, U.S. Under-Secretary of State Bowles openly declared that the policy statements of the South Korean "Military Revolutionary Committee" were "inspiring" and on May 20 a spokesman of the U.S. embassy in Seoul announced that the U.S. government would "recognize" the South Korean military dictatorial "regime" twaddling that the recent "military coup" was inspiring in view of its anti-communist character. (Washington, May 18, 1961, AP and Seoul, May 20, 1961, **Sege Tongshin** of South Korea.)

On May 18, 1961, White, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said that the U.S. government did not suspend "aid" to South Korea after the "military coup" and would continue to give South Korea the previous level of "aid," and on May 29 he stated that the "U.S. government would examine with sympathy the request of South Korea's new government for additional economic aid." (Washington, May 29, 1961, AFP.)

All the facts eloquently prove that the U.S. aggressive circles are the main culprits who engineered the "military coup" in South Korea, and the ringleader who is manipulating the military fascist rule.

We are convinced that conscientious people the world over will never pass over the bestial outrages the U.S. aggressors are perpetrating in South Korea to prolong even a little longer their colonial rule which is already on the verge of collapse.

Countless are the criminal acts committed by the U.S. aggressors in a little more than one month since the "military coup" was staged on May 16. Many of them were not made public due to the tight news black-out.

Yet the data obtained through extremely restricted channels show so many cases arousing the indignation of the people. The following are only part of such cases.

II

1. BANNING OF ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AND SUPPRESSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Chang Do Yung gang who set up a military fascist dictatorship under the manipulation of the U.S. ruling circles are threatening the whole of South Korea with blood-stained bayonets, strictly banning political activities of all forms by iron-fist suppression.

The military dictators have turned the whole of South Korea into a pandemonium of military hooligans and only in one month have indiscriminately issued over one hundred "proclamations" and "ordinances" to intensify barbarous suppression in political, economic, cultural and all other spheres.

They proclaimed emergency martial law throughout South Korea and took suppressive steps of virtually binding the people hand and foot and stuffing their mouths and ears by prohibiting all gatherings, indoor or outdoor, and enforcing a stringent censorship of speech, publication and the press.

The military dictators who seized all the state power in their hands forcibly dissolved the "National Assembly" and even all the

local "councils" and arrested and detained the bulk of "National Assembly members."

The "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" consisting of pro-American fascist elements in the "ROK army" holds all legislative, judicial and executive power.

The military dictators are engaged in unheard-of outrageous violence in the name of implementing the extremely reactionary "commitments for the revolution" with the aim of suppressing and obliterating human rights and freedom.

The military dictators replaced the "cabinet members, provincial governors, mayors and other high-ranking central and local government officials by soldiers" (Seoul, June 16, 1961, Japanese news agency **Kyodo**) and appointed "officers in active service" as heads of major enterprises, down to local low-ranking officials to set up an out-and-out military dictatorial system.

In the judicial organs, they went so far as to replace all prosecutors, judges and attorneys by armymen.

Under such warlike slogans as "smash indirect aggression" and "prepare for action" they are imposing the order and discipline of military despotism on all spheres of the state life.

The military dictatorial regime makes no scruples of suppressing, trampling underfoot and destroying anything they regard as an obstacle to the "implementation of the commitments for the revolution".

A handful of ultra-fascist elements in army uniform, who can represent no one and have no connection whatsoever with the people, are manufacturing a set of "laws" overnight.

The so-called "laws" cooked up illegally by them, without exception, are full of unprecedentedly atrocious provisions and reeking with the smell of blood of the slaughters who are running about recklessly.

Take the so-called "special law on punishment of special crimes." This draconic law "retroactive to three years and six months" from the "day of proclamation" provides for meting out capital punishment to all those who do not co-operate with the "military regime" on all charges—"crimes connected with elections, special smuggling and corruption in state and military affairs."

Particularly, they are brewing pernicious intrigues to totally destroy all the patriotic, democratic political parties and public organizations and even the sympathizers of these parties and organi-

zations and the forces opposed to them, stating that even those who "praise, inspire and sympathize with the activities of political parties, public organizations and their members" disliked by the military dictators will be sentenced to "death or life imprisonment or jail terms above ten years." (Seoul, June 23, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

This "law" is composed of such venomous words as "death sentence, life imprisonment or jail terms above ten years." Modern history does not know such thrice-cursed draconic law.

The "Constitution was replaced" with the "National Emergency Reconstruction Law" worth a scrap of paper concocted by such illegal means and on the strength of "laws" concocted by such means all the political parties and social organizations "except non-political relief organizations and religious organizations" have been disbanded. (**New York Herald Tribune**, June 11, 1961.)

This is a "sample of American democracy," the very essence of "American freedom."

Thanks to such "American democracy," 15 political parties (at least eight political parties which had not finished "registration" are not included) and 238 social organizations were dissolved by force. (Seoul, May 23, 1961, **AP**.)

On the charge of assuming "political character," the military dictators dissolved all organizations of the working people including trade unions and banned trade union activities of any form. They disbanded the students' organizations in schools, teachers' organizations and even "ex-servicemen's organizations." (Seoul, June 8, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

They are taking stringent measures to seize and control the "relief organizations" and "religious organizations," allegedly permitted to function, under such pretext as "re-registering them." They even ban the research work of the students.

Thus in South Korea even formal vestiges of "democratic government" have been wiped out entirely.

Today in the later part of the 20th century such barbarous suppression can be seen only in South Korea which the U.S. imperialists described as the "show-window of democracy."

Under the manipulation of the U.S. aggressive circles, the military dictators are particularly ruthless in suppressing those political parties and social organizations which have engaged in patriotic activities demanding the self-independent peaceful unif-

cation of the country and negotiations and intercourse between the North and South, rejecting outside force.

They stipulate severe punishment of these political parties and social organizations as "anti-state organizations" under the plea that "they are considered either communist or pro-communist organizations." (South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** of May 20, 1961.)

According to a statement issued by the "Foreign Ministry" of the military "regime," of the 23 South Korean political parties 16 are placed in such category. (Seoul, June 8, 1961, UPI)

As clearly proved by the threatening statement of Chang Do Yung, "President of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," that "resolute steps will be taken especially against those elements who talk about reformation" (South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** of May 19, 1961), they are ruthlessly suppressing all the organizations that are not to their liking, labeling them as "anti-state organizations".

It was not without reason that Han Shin, "Home Minister" of the military terror regime, blared that "violators of the state policy would be rooted out as soon as possible."

With a view to intensifying bestial suppression against the patriotic personages and the popular masses, they are frenziedly readjusting and strengthening the apparatus of oppression: they have set up the "joint investigation headquarters of troops, police and prosecutors" in the centre and the "joint investigation stations of troops, police and prosecutors" in localities (June 1, 1961, South Korean **Radio Taejon**) as well as the "Central Information Bureau".

Along with this, they arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered an increasingly large number of patriotic personages of the democratic political parties and social organizations as well as of various social strata.

On May 30, 1961, Chang Do Yung announced that more than 2,500 members of political parties and social organizations had been arrested and would be severely punished (which probably means death sentence) (Seoul, May 30, 1961, UPI) and "Home Minister" Han Shin declared that 3,141 people were arrested as political suspects between May 16 and June 20. (Seoul, June 21, 1961, AP.)

On June 19, "a member of the South Korean 'United Socialist Party' who asked for political asylum in Tokyo stated that 5,000 to 6,000 leftwing personages have been jailed since the May 16

military coup" (Tokyo, June 20, 1961, **AFP**), thereby making it clearer that South Korea is turning into a horrible prison of the people.

On May 22, 1961, the "Security Bureau" of the military terror regime made public that a total of 2,014 persons including 606 political party members, 256 associates of social organizations, 70 students and 546 teachers were arrested by the military and police investigation organs at the first stage, during the period from May 16, 1961, the day the "military coup" was staged, to 11 a.m., May 21. (Seoul, May 22, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**.)

Among them are Chang Kun Sang, leader of the "Reformist Party" and presidium member of the "Central Consultative Council for Self-independent National Unification of the Fatherland," Chung Soon Hak, chairman of the "National Front for Unification of the Fatherland," An Jung Yong, chief secretary of the "National Unity Party," Lit. D. Cho Yoon Je, president of the "South Korean Professors' Association" and director of the postgraduate course of the "Sungkyoonkwan University," and other well-known political and public figures. (Seoul, May 22, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**.)

The authorities of the military "regime" are also hellbent on mercilessly suppressing the students and teachers who demanded North-South parley and the unification of the fatherland by the Korean people themselves and fought for the democratization of schools.

The organizations of students and faculty members in schools have been disbanded and a huge number of students and faculty members have been arrested and herded into jail. On June 8, 1961, Moon Hi Suk, "Minister of Education" of the military "regime," announced at a meeting of university rectors and deans that over 500 active members of "teachers' trade unions" had been arrested and imprisoned.

Declaring that the political activities of the teachers and students were strictly prohibited, he ordered the rectors and deans of the universities to "purge professors voluntarily." (Seoul, June 8, 1961, **AFP**.)

Under the manipulation of the U.S. aggressive circles the military "regime" continues to intensify the outrageous wholesale arrest and suppression.

Furthermore, they are inhumanely manhandling the arrested and imprisoned as well as guiltless inhabitants and are brutally torturing and murdering them.

This is clearly proved by the fact that Li Hoon Koo, member of the "House of Councillors" and political member of the "United Socialist Party" who had been arrested on the charge of supporting peaceful unification, was murdered in the "Taejon Prison" on June 14, 1961. (Seoul, June 14, 1961, **AFP**.)

They are also ruthlessly suppressing all the opposition elements who do not support the military fascist regime or are opposed to it, and are arresting and putting into jail all those political and public figures who fall out of their favour.

"Minister of Finance" Kim Yung Sun, "Minister Without Portfolio" Kim Sun Tai, and "Mint-master" Sunwoo Jorg Wong of the overthrown Chang Myun "government" were arrested and put in custody on the unfounded charge of "anti-national acts." (Seoul, June 6, 1961, **UPI**.) Also arrested and imprisoned on the similar charge were Ryoo Jin San, chief secretary of the "New Democratic Party," and Suh Min Ho, Vice-speaker of the "House of Representatives" and a main leader of the "New Democratic Party." (Seoul, May 22, 1961, **AP**.)

Running wild in ruthless suppression of the opposition forces, they arrested and jailed for not supporting the "military coup" over 75 generals and officers of the "ROK army" including lieutenant general Li Han Rim, "First Army Commander," and lieutenant general Choi Kyung Rok, "Second Army Commander." (Seoul, May 20, 1961, **Reuter**.)

This is designed to fortify their military fascist regime and pursue the unbridled tyrannical rule by getting rid of all the existing forces which might revolt against it.

In pursuance of such sordid aim they are severely punishing at will under the arbitrarily promulgated "special law" anyone who falls out of their favour, no matter whether he was active before the "military coup" or after it, on the charge of carrying out "anti-state activities".

As is seen in the above, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen have cast off even the fine-looking mask of "democratic government" and are ruthlessly suppressing political and public figures at random, arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering them.

2. CRUEL SUPPRESSION OF ASSEMBLY, DEMONSTRATION, STRIKE, SPEECH AND THE PRESS

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist dictators have turned South Korea into a prison of the people: they have unconditionally banned all gatherings, demonstrations and strikes and are viciously suppressing and sealing up speech and press activities, ruthlessly binding the people hand and foot.

Engrossed in the most bestial, most vicious suppression of the people, the military dictators arrest those who sit together, however small their number may be, on the charge of violating "proclamations" and even imprison those who take deep breaths.

They proclaimed a ban on all gatherings, indoor or outdoor, except those sponsored by themselves: when a few people take lunch together, they are charged with holding an "indoor gathering"; when three or four persons walk down the street together, they are suppressed for holding "an outdoor gathering and a demonstration".

They demanded that even ceremonies for marriage and funeral and memorial service obtain permission for assembly in advance. (Seoul, May 19, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**.)

They unscrupulously demanded that even school excursions, athletic meets and meetings of government employees for their official business also obtain permission for assembly in advance. (South Korean **Radio Taegu**, June 6, 1961.)

After issuing such arrogant proclamations the South Korean military dictators are arresting and imprisoning guiltless inhabitants en masse throughout South Korea and severely punishing them under the pretext of violating the "Proclamation on in- and out-door assembly."

The "Seoul district court" issued a warrant of arrest against Won Yong Deuk, vice-president of the "Seoul taxicab federation, and nine others on the pretext that taxi owners in Seoul had violated the "Proclamation" on the "in- and out-door assembly" when they had a discussion on management of taxies. (Seoul, June 4, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**.)

They arrested even customers of the places of amusement on the charge of violating the proclamation on banning assembly and "court-martialed" them. The "general court martial of Seoul and Kyonggi provincial area" condemned 45 men and women, who had been arrested in the places of amusement, to penal servitude rang-

ing from three months to one year on the charge of violating the "Proclamation on banning in- and out-door assembly." (South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo** May 24, 1961.)

The military dictators strictly prohibit students from forming a group even when they go to and from school.

The "martial law command of North and South Choongchung provincial area" issued an outrageous order prohibiting the students of the Chungjoo University from walking in a group of more than three to and from school. (South Korean **Radio Chungjoo**, May 19, 1961.)

Furthermore, the "Ministry of Education" of the military "regime" strictly banned teachers from giving lessons after school hours or extra curricular instruction in students' preparation for examination for admission to schools of higher level, under the pretext of "establishing fresh morals and order in schools". The ministry threatened that "inspectors would be dispatched for investigation" and the violators of the regulation would be severely punished when they are brought to light. (**Radio Seoul**, June 1, 1961.)

Frantically suppressing students under various pretexts, they have issued warrants of arrest against the chairman of the students council and four other students of the "Ryungnam Higher Commercial School" in Pusan, on the charge of having called a strike demanding democratic management of school and reduction of predatory school imposition. (Pusan, May 20, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

More, they perpetrated such barbarous act as passing death sentence, life imprisonment or jail sentence exceeding five years upon a group of 22 teachers and students in South Cholla Province, who in December 1960 made an abortive attempt to come over to the north in search of living and an opportunity of learning. (May 27, 1961, South Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo**.)

These irrefutable facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists calling themselves "defender of freedom" are precisely the heinous enemy of freedom and democracy.

The U.S. aggressive circles and their henchmen are suppressing the popular resistance to the outrageous fascist tyranny and oppressing and controlling speech and the press most harshly in order to conceal the actual situation from the public.

They perpetrated such outrage as forcibly closing down in a single day numerous publications and press media—76 dailies, 305

news agencies and 453 weeklies—under the absurd pretext that they are “inadequately equipped.” (Seoul, May 28, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.) All the press activities with the exception of those for glorifying the military terror rule are placed under a rigid control through unprecedentedly harsh news censorship.

Already on the day when they staged the “military coup” they proclaimed that “Speech, the press and report shall be subjected to censorship in advance” and “concoction of false rumours shall be banned” and menacingly declared that the violators “shall be arrested without court warrant and meted out capital punishment.” (May 16, 1961, **Radio Seoul**.)

The military dictators published an advance “censorship programme” for the press under which newspaper publishers are forced to submit two copies of each galley sheet, news agency publishers a copy of each manuscript, publishers of other publications and pictorials two copies of each publication to the “press censor” before issuance.

They demanded the source of news to be given censorship, and enforced an unprecedentedly outrageous press control banning direct news coverage at the “foreign ministry” of the puppet “government,” photo taking without permission and dissemination of foreign news dispatches not in favour of the coup. (Seoul, May 19, 1961, **AP**.)

Besides, the military dictators issued a “press ban order” consisting of nine articles on “disturbance of public order,” on “disruption of national public opinion and sentiments” and so forth which are so loose in content that they can be interpreted and applied arbitrarily (Seoul, May 18, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**), and gave such unscrupulous orders that “films, dramas and all other cultural events shall be subject to censorship in advance.” (**Radio Seoul**, May 23, 1961.)

Having thus placed a complete ban on freedom of speech, the press and reporting activities the military dictatorial “regime” is continuing brutal suppress of press organs and pressmen.

They raided the South Korean daily **Minjok Ilbo** and forcibly closed it down, arrested and threw into prison its chief editor and six editorial writers for their insisting on the peaceful unification of the country and North-South negotiation and intercourse. (Seoul, May 19, 1961, **AFP**.) Following this the military “regime” committed such outrageous acts as putting large numbers of press and

publication organs under ban. As a result, fifty thousand to sixty thousand employees of South Korean press and publication organs have been thrown onto the street. (Seoul, May 23, 1961, **Reuter.**)

Thus only a small number of publications are now surviving in South Korea. These publications are forced to carry only those articles which exalt the military fascist dictatorship and dance to the tune of its treacherous, murderous policy of terror.

All news items are under strict censorship and only those foreign news agency reports which laud the military dictatorship can be carried in papers.

Due to such highhanded censorship ugly blanks appeared in papers. Hereupon, the military "regime" issued the order not to leave such blanks. (Seoul, May 19, 1961, **AP.**)

Such strict press gag is causing deep discontent among the pressmen as well as public circles. Under such condition, the fascist blackguards made a show of replacing the "advance censorship system" by the "post-censorship system" in an effort to fool the people into believing they allow the freedom of the press.

But, this was only in name. No change has taken place since the introduction of the "post-censorship system."

The former harsh regulations on the press ban have not yet been mitigated in the least, and all responsibility for press censorship is shifted on to the editor in the name of "self-censorship system." (Seoul, May 27, 1961, **UPI** and Seoul, June 10, 1961, **DPA.**)

Under the strict press censorship, the pressmen are completely deprived of the freedom of news coverage and are subjected to severe persecution and unbearable insult at all places.

The journalists have no access to government organs for news coverage, and they are forced to report only those materials released at official press conferences or by the authorities of the military "regime".

The "foreign ministry" of the military dictatorial "regime" prohibits the covering of any sort of materials other than those released by the "information bureau" at 10:30 in the morning. The police stations in Seoul put up the notice on the gates: "No admittance for newspaperman," thus forbidding journalists from entering the stations. (Seoul, June 10, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong.**)

The authorities of the military "regime" also posted fascist

elements in army uniform in press organs and are intensifying surveillance and inspection of newspapermen.

Thus, men of the press are exposed to constant danger of terror and are always in fear of arrest and imprisonment.

Stagemanaged by the U.S. imperialists, the authorities of the military "regime" are arresting and throwing into prison those who express the slightest complaint against the military fascist rule and subjecting many journalists and pressmen to retaliatory suppression.

The "Seoul City Police Bureau" brought to the 'court martial' Li Hye Bok, director of the social affairs department of **Minkook Ilbo**, because he made a factual report that the "revolutionary military committee" took over the military cadet school in peace." (Seoul, May 18, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**.)

Cho Se Hyung, political editor of **Minkook Ilbo**, was arrested because he reported truthfully that the military "regime" authorities abrogated the paragraph of the "commitment for the revolution" under which they promised to transfer the state power to civilian statesmen as early as possible. (Seoul, June 20, 1961, **UPI**.)

The chief-editor of **Hankook Ilbo** was arrested because he pointed out that "the citizens neither warmly support, nor oppose the coup, as the military authorities took power by illegal means in a constitutional state." (Seoul, May 25, 1961, **AFP**.)

The "general court martial of Seoul and Kyonggi provincial area" condemned to penal servitude Kim Kyung Han, chief editor of **Daihan Ilbo**, and Boo Doo Hyun, vice-director of the political-economic department of the paper, on the charge of violating the "proclamation" on the censorship in advance of speech, the press and reports. (Seoul, June 3, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**.)

Kim Yung Sang, chief-editor of **Tonga Ilbo**, and three journalists who quoted the remarks of "President" Yoon Bo Sun on the transfer of the state power from military men to civilian statesmen were also arrested and court-martialed. (Seoul, June 14, 1961, **AP**.)

The authorities of the military "regime" are arresting and imprisoning at random men of the press, who fell out of their favour, tagging them with such unbearably insulting labels as "blackmailing reporters," "phony reporters," "unruly reporters" and "malignant reporters".

"The general court martial of North and South Choongchung

provincial area" tried 16 journalists on groundless charges and condemned them to penal servitude from one year to two years and six months. (South Korean **Radio Taejon**, June 8, 1961.)

The "frontline martial law headquarters" arrested and placed in custody seventy journalists over the two days of May 24 and 25, 1961. (Seoul, May 26, 1961, South Korean news agency **Kyungje**.)

In Pusan, South Kyungsang Province, 112 journalists were arrested also in only two days. The "general court martial of the South Kyungsang provincial area" was outrageous enough to condemn without any legal ground or procedure Bai Jung Hak, a reporter of **Chosun Ilbo**, and 19 others to penal servitude up to 10 years. (Pusan, June 1, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

104 reporters were arrested on framed-up charges in North Kyungsang Province and 49 in South Choongchung Province and 21 of them were court-martialed and 28 sent to the prosecutors' office. (South Korean **Radio Taejon**, June 14, 1961.)

A harsh sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed unjustly upon journalist Kwon Yung Sik by the "South Kyungsang provincial General Court Martial" because he resisted an armyman in active service who had committed outrages against him. (Pusan, June 2, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

The authorities of the military "regime" hamper fair news coverage by journalists under the preposterous pretext of spreading false rumours.

The Suchun county police station in South Choongchung Province arrested a certain Kim, a reporter of the Suchun branch of **Chunbook Ilbo**, on the unfounded charge of spreading rumours. (South Korean **Radio Taejon**, May 31, 1961.)

The military fascists fear the public opinion above anything else, and are intensifying barbarous, suppressive measures to seal it up.

In Kwangjoo, South Cholla Province, they perpetrated such outrage as arresting for court-martial Kim Kwang Jin, an 18-year-old boy, and condemned him to two years' penal servitude, because he said: "Be careful. This country is a horrible country." (Seoul, June 4, 1961, **AP**.)

While intensifying the criminal suppression of pressmen, the authorities of the military "regime" are carrying out such despicable acts as placing journalists under police surveillance, examining their thought, and probing into their background.

The "security bureau" of the military "regime" "ordered to conduct an investigation into the background of all the press workers in South Korea." (Seoul, May 29, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**), and the army and police are mobilized in the thorough-going investigation. Such tight censorship of the press and mass suppression of the South Korean journalists are a barbarity which is without a precedent.

This is admitted by the South Korean journalists themselves.

A "veteran" South Korean newspaper editor who "is held in high regard" told a **UPI** correspondent: "The press censorship under the military authorities is more harsh than that under the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime toppled last year" and "more vicious than at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule. I think this is the worst in our history. I hope this will not continue." (Seoul, May 21, 1961, **UPI**.)

Unable to stand the extremely cruel suppression of the press and speech, the "Korean Association of Newspaper Editors" lodged a strong protest against "extensive restriction on freedom of the press" including press censorship, investigation into the background of journalists, wholesale arrests of reporters, and requested the authorities to alter their policy. (Seoul, June 3, 1961, **AFP**.)

However, such protest was of no avail.

Today not even a vestige of freedom and democracy can be found in South Korea.

The press and publications, the public instrument reflecting the real state of affairs of social life and the fair public opinion, are forced to play the role of a tool which lauds the vicious activities of the military "regime" authorities, and the masses are making desperate efforts to free themselves from the atmosphere of terror in which they cannot freely utter a word to each other.

3. INFRINGEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND CREATION OF THE STATE OF SOCIAL ASPHYXIA

Having set up the military terror rule in South Korea, the U.S. ruling circles, by abetting the Chang Do Yung gang, have stamped out even the people's elementary right to existence root and branch and driven the people's living into the state of complete standstill.

The South Korean people are deprived of the freedom of residence and even the freedom of ambulation, have completely lost

all rights to hold on to their occupation and their lives are trampled underfoot like dirt.

In South Korea where military order is enforced, if anyone challenges the authority and policy of the "military revolutionary committee" he is thrown into prison, no matter who he is. (**New York Herald Tribune**, June 11, 1961.) Even if they do not challenge the military regime, the inhabitants are in such precarious situation that they may be punished at any time, any place and on any charge, because they are liable to be arrested or subjected to "legal sanction" at the caprice of the military dictators.

Even according to incomplete data, at least more than 100,000 people were arrested on various charges in only one month after the "military coup".

The military "regime" authorities have deprived the people of even the freedom of traffic, residence and transport under the pretext of "maintaining public order".

In the period from May 16 to June 8, 1961 alone, they "dealt with" 35,958 cases on the charge of violating "public security" and "traffic order" and arrested and detained all those who were involved in the cases. (June 9, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dong-yang**.)

During the same period, in the district under the jurisdiction of "Seoul city police bureau," 8,814 persons were arrested by the police on the charge of "violating curfew" and 5,951 of them were brought to the "summary trial." Only in ten days or more from May 16 to May 27, "martial-law office in North and South Choongchung provincial area" arrested 2,054 people for the "violation of curfew." (South Korean **Radio Taejon**, May 28, 1961.)

According to the announcement made by "South Kyungsang provincial police bureau" on May 24, during 8 days from 16 to May 23, 10,013 innocent people were arrested in South Kyungsang Province under various pretexts (South Korean **Radio Christian**, May 24, 1961) and in the one night of May 21 over 1,000 were arrested in Seoul as curfew violators. (South Korean **Radio Christian** in Seoul, May 22, 1961.)

The authorities of the military "regime" are court-martialing the arrested, guiltless inhabitants and ruthlessly suppressing them. Li Kwang Shin, "Seoul city police chief," said threateningly at his first press conference on May 18 that "even those who stand out-

side the door of their houses after curfew will be punished." (Seoul, May 18, 1961, **AFP**.)

During the period from the time of the "military coup" to June 8 they detained 19,056 cars on the charge of "violating the traffic regulations," and confiscated licences in 293 cases, suspended the operation in 471 cases and brought 3,084 cases to the "summary trial." (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, June 9, 1961.)

The "general court-martial of South Kyungsang provincial area" outrageously condemned Ahn Jung Kak to 3 year penal servitude on the charge that he requested an "MP" to overlook his violation of curfew regulations.

The authorities of the military "regime" also arrest and detain en masse jobless youth and juveniles and unemployed who are wandering about the streets.

According to figures released by the "security bureau" of the military "regime" on June 5, 1961, more than 10,000 jobless youth and juveniles and vagrant orphans had already been arrested on absurd charges and in Kangwon Province of South Korea more than 2,300 youth and children were arrested for no reason in trains in one month. (South Korean **Radio Choonchun**, June 20, 1961.)

The authorities of the military "regime" arrested a large number of wandering youth and juveniles, out of jobs or school, and heaped insults upon them by dragging them in handcuffs along the streets and, yet not satisfied, they sent forcibly the youth and juveniles to the construction sites of military roads. (Seoul, May 21, 1961, **AFP**.)

Such violation of human rights is rampant in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and other places.

Chang Duk Seung, "Minister of Health and Social Affairs" of the military "regime," made it clear that waifs in towns were caught and mobilized in forced labour for the construction of strategic bases. (Seoul, May 24, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**.) In this way, the jobless youth and juveniles roaming about the street "are being herded to the sites of national construction, mines and other construction sites, handcuffed or tied in rows." The military dictatorial regime thus "has turned South Korea into a huge camp of forced labour." (May 29, 1961, **DPA**.)

The military regime" authorities even force the South Korean people to dress and eat exactly as dictated and anyone who is found wearing the clothes and eating the food he likes against the

order of the military dictators, is subjected right away to retaliatory suppression.

When they find a person in the dress they banned, the military dictators go so far as to smear it with black ink. (Seoul, June 21, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

And the military dictators devoid of human reason are brazen enough to dig out cases which were "legally dealt with" long ago and mete out severe punishment through the "re-examination."

The "general court-martial of North and South Choongchung provincial area" passed death sentence on Jang Ki Bong on the charge of "collaboration with the People's Army" during the Korean war in 1950. (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, June 16, 1961.) The puppet "public security bureau chief" declared that the case of Oh Hwa Sup, professor of Yunse University, who was found not guilty in the days of Chang Myun "regime," would be re-examined. (Seoul, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, May 22, 1961.)

People who express the slightest discontent with or express opinions against the fascist terror rule of the military "regime" or speak and behave not to the liking of the military "regime" in the least are sure to be arrested.

Here is what an **AP** dispatch reported about the people's sentiments against the barbarous terror rule:

"I had better keep mouth shut," said one young student in a tea room. And as a young office worker ushered me into a coffee shop, the student said, 'You never know who's behind you. You have to get off the street. Martial law is in force now, you know.'" (Seoul, May 20, 1961, **AP**.)

The military dictators forced the people to send in secret letters, inform against others and ordered to watch each other.

Chang Do Yung had threateningly declared that those who speak about progressive reform would be severely punished (Seoul, May 19, 1961, **UPI**) and demanded the people to spy out such tendency and inform the authorities.

There are even such intolerable cases in which certain schools are inducing students to investigate the background of other students and teachers and furnish secret information about them. (Seoul, June 2, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

The authorities of the military "regime" have taken even such villainous measures as making the policemen and civil servants tender resignation in advance and automatically "resign" when things do not go off well. (Seoul, June 10, 1961, **Reuter**.)

This is a base, shameless scheme to effectively mobilize the civil servants at lower level in suppressing the people, just like Syngman Rhee did in the election rigging of March 15, 1960.

The military rulers issued a "proclamation" threatening the "civil servants to severely punish them by court martial, if they leave the work place or neglect their duty" (Seoul, June 15, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**) and they have set off a wave of wholesale dismissal throughout South Korea.

Every day they drive out by the hundreds civil servants who have little enthusiasm for their military terror and who are not to their liking, branding them with such absurd labels as "misbehaving civil servants," "incompetent workers" or the "aged".

They have gone so far as to expel outright those civil servants who come late to work or are absent from office, owing to certain inevitable causes.

The military "regime" authorities have already discharged 20,000 civil servants including so-called "those who have not yet completed their military service." And they threaten to sack an additional 20,000 civil servants in the future. (South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo**, June 20, 1961.)

Kim Byung Sam, "chief secretary" of the military "regime" announced that 9,291 civil servants had been fired on the pretext that "they did not serve in the army." (Seoul, June 11, 1961, South Korean news agency **Donghwa**.)

The puppet ministry of commerce and industry fired over 3,480 employees of the central body and enterprises under it. (South Korean news agency **Hapdong**, June 20, 1961.)

Among the government employees sacked en masse are many teachers of schools at all levels.

In South Choongchung Province, 755 civil servants had been thrown out of their posts as of June 17 in the name of "clean-up of administration," including 122 primary school teachers, 32 middle school teachers and 33 high school teachers. (South Korean **Radio Taejon**, June 17, 1961.)

In North Kyungsang Province 86 teachers were driven out at one sweep recently. (South Korean **Radio Taegu**, June 12, 1961.)

Teaching has thus been paralyzed in South Korean schools of all levels which had already found it hard to keep themselves going owing to a serious shortage of teachers.

The mass dismissal of government employees continues, extending its scope down to the lowest organs,

The military "regime" authorities are bent on the shameless scheme to forcibly dismiss "mayors," "heads of Myun and Eup" and "heads of dong and ri" (the lowest administrative unit) and fill the posts with officers who served in the army as company or field grade officers and with those officials who can serve their fascist purpose.

Through such outrageous step, heads and deputy-heads of 13 eup, heads and deputy-heads of 220 myuns, heads of 2,526 ris and dong were dismissed in one day in South Kyungsang Province. (Pusan, June 22, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

The American imperialist aggressive circles and the Chang Do Yung gang are running wild in even such barbarous act as tearing down the hovels of the poor at random on the excuse of "beautifying the town," throwing the occupants out into the streets.

This is further aggravating the acute housing shortage of the South Korean people.

The military "regime" authorities have decided to "remove immediately" 16,400 board hovels in the first stage, and have mobilized the police to evict the occupants by force. (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, June 15, 1961.) The "Martial Law Office of the Seoul and Kyonggi provincial area" issued orders for the removal of 8,753 board hovels. (Seoul, May 22, 1961, South Korean news agency **Dongyang**.)

In the city of Seoul and all other parts of South Korea the military "regime" authorities are forcibly removing large numbers of board hovels every day, wantonly arresting and imprisoning those who resist them.

The policemen from the Yungdeungpo police station in Seoul and officials of the Yungdeungpo district office tore down some 60 board houses in the district and arrested and jailed Li Sang Ryong and 3 others when they resisted. (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, May 21, 1961.) Some 4,000 petty-dealers of the outdoor market in the vicinity of the East Gate in Seoul were forced by the military "regime" authorities to remove their stalls and were forcibly driven out to a far mountainous region. (Seoul, June 10, 1961, Japanese news agency **Kyodo**.) Now they are compelled to do forced labour.

Over 600 stalls in Bumil-dong, Pusan, were forcibly evacuated in a day by the South Korean police. (South Korean **Radio Pusan**, June 12, 1961.)

On the charge of violating "proclamations" the military "regime" authorities are continuously suspending the business of theatres, cinemas, restaurants, inns, barber shops and places of amuse-

ment and are arresting their owners and imposing an exorbitant fine upon them.

Owing to the suppression by the military "regime," markets are dull and eating places and other public welfare establishments are compelled to stop their business.

Unbearable with the oppression by the military "regime," a large number of traders and caterers have stopped their business. As a result, a great number of people have lost job.

In the districts under the jurisdiction of 4 "tax offices" in Pusan alone owners of 133 enterprises went out of business in about a half month from the day of the "military coup" to June 1, 1961 (Pusan, June 2, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**) and in Taegu owners of 88 restaurants were put on "summary trial" on the charge of violating "proclamations." (South Korean **Radio Taegu**, June 7, 1961.)

The military dictators are arresting and imprisoning the people at random on the charge that they failed to pay on time the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

In the name of unconditional prohibition of felling and transport of trees the military "regime" authorities strictly forbid the rural inhabitants to gather even firewood. During the period from May 16 to June 1, in North Kyungsang Province alone, some 570 peasants who gathered firewood were arrested on the charge of "secret felling of trees." 291 of them were handed over to the "prosecutors' office." (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, June 2, 1961.)

Under the suppression by the fascist iron fist, more and more South Korean factories are being closed down, the countryside has been devastated still further, all the financing has been frozen, business transactions have stopped and the people are losing the means of livelihood.

Mass dismissal of employees are rife at government offices, schools and enterprises. Every day thousands of employees of a large number of press organs and publishing houses, trade and public service establishments which have been closed down are thrown into the street in groups, having been deprived of their jobs.

As a result, the number of the unemployed in South Korea in the last one month alone swelled by hundreds of thousands and the economic crisis is further deepening.

As can be seen in the above, in South Korea human rights and dignity are mercilessly trampled upon and the people groan like slaves in the depth of unsurmountable hardships of living.

4. AGGRAVATION OF TENSION AND PREPARATIONS FOR PROVOKING A NEW WAR

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist rogues, having turned South Korea into a dark land of bloodshed, are trying to justify their criminal acts with the bellicose slogan of "establishment of combat readiness" and are again running amuck in preparation for unleashing another fratricidal war. They are steadily increasing tension and openly clamouring for "march north," making some reptile press fall in step with them.

At a press conference on May 23, 1961, Pak Jung Hi, "Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," declared that "so long as North Korea remains in the hands of the communists, there is no possibility of Korea's unification." He even raved that "I don't know whether or not the Republic of Korea is a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement." (Seoul, May 23, 1961, UPI.) And he declared on May 28 that "Korea and free China should more closely cooperate with each other in order to accomplish the common aim of overthrowing communism and recovering the lost land" (South Korean **Radio Seoul**, May 28, 1961), thus making evermore clear the bellicose nature of the military "regime".

In step with this war-like attitude of the military "regime," South Korean paper **Tonga Ilbo** openly incited war in its editorial by writing that "the peaceful unification would be feasible if North Korea surrendered. Otherwise there is no other way but to smash it by force and unify the country." (May 19, 1961, South Korean paper **Tonga Ilbo**.)

At the same time, the military dictators are taking frantic means to pressgang all the South Korean youth and middle-aged into the army under the pretext that "they have not yet completed military service." All work places, whether of "government" organs or private enterprises, were ordered to expel unconditionally "those who have not completed military service" and, on the charge of evading draft, "conscription examination" and "service call" during the period of 1956-1961, a large number of youth and middle-aged are forced to "surrender" themselves. (Seoul, June 5, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

Thus, every day in all parts of South Korea large numbers of youth and middle-aged are forcibly driven into the army.

The authorities of the military "regime" declared that they would enforce "conscription examination throughout the country" from June to July, threatening that anyone who refuses the examination would be "punished by the law." (Seoul, June 20, 1961, South Korean news agency **Hapdong**.)

The U.S. aggressive circles are replacing commanders of the "ROK Army" in large numbers with more war-like, pro-American elements and clamouring about the "preparedness for action."

While continuously and seriously violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists have been frequently committing provocations along the military demarcation line for aggravating tension.

According to the records of the 141st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission U.S. troops launched recently armed intrusions on 10 occasions by land, sea and air in the recent ten days alone.

Clamouring that they should "support" the South Korean military "regime," the U.S. imperialists have lately introduced one battle group into South Korea from the United States and posted it in the area adjacent to the Military Demarcation Line. (Seoul, June 16, 1961, **UPI**.) They also have carried out a number of "operation exercises" on the East and West Seas, while committing such absurd acts as conducting "anti-air-raid manoeuvre" by driving out ordinary South Korean inhabitants through the authorities of the South Korean military "regime." It was reported that in North Cholla Province "anti-air-raid sub-units would be organized in the provincial government office and the regular anti-air-raid exercises will be carried out on the tenth day of every month." (South Korean **Radio Namwon**, June 18, 1961.)

In order to mobilize the popular masses for carrying out war preparations, the military dictators organized the "General Headquarters of National Reconstruction Movement," a fascist, authority-serving organization, styled after the "National Federation of General Mobilization" formed by the Japanese imperialists at the close of their rule with the aim of forcibly driving the people out to their aggressive war.

Under the slogans "reject the ideas of collaboration with communism and neutrality," "enforce austerity," etc., they are trying to control the ideas of the popular masses, to suppress their resistance and plunge them into the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists through the authority-serving organization.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to criminal machinations for speedily bringing closer together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military fascist bandits.

It is by no means accidental that following the statement of Kim Hong Il, "Minister of Foreign Affairs" of the military "regime," who calling for the "early resumption of ROK-Japan talks," stated that "we should strengthen relations with our neighbouring countries and undertake the unification of the country" (Japanese paper **Asahi Shinbun**, May 22, 1961), Nishimura, director of the National Defence Agency of the Japanese Government made the bellicose remarks that "the dispatch of the Japanese armed forces to foreign countries is inevitable." (Tokyo, June 8, 1961, AP.)

As is seen in the recent Kennedy-Ikeda Joint Communique, the U.S. imperialists are madly attempting to whip together the Japanese and South Korean war maniacs and turning South Korea into a bridgehead for the aggression against the Far East and a base for provoking a new war, thus disturbing peace in the Far East and the world and creating a grave menace of war.

Following these machinations of the U.S. ruling circles for a new war, the military fascist elements in South Korea are engrossed in frantically fanning war hysteria and are clamouring for a new sanguinary tragedy of fratricidal war, while casting a malicious slurs at North Korea.

* * *

People of all countries of the world!

Criminal acts the U.S. imperialists are committing in South Korea to maintain their colonial rule are the acts of the 20th century barbarians entirely incompatible with human morality and the principles of international law.

These are grave criminal acts that can be committed only by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, who are putting up a death-bed struggle for maintaining their crumbling colonial system, refusing to give up their foolish dream of dominating the world.

The facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous, brazen robbers, the vicious enemy of the Korean people and

peoples the world over, the disturber of world peace and the ring-leader of world colonialism and imperialism.

Precisely for this reason, the world public opinion resolutely denounces and condemns in one voice the fresh criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

However, wirepulling the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool for their aggression, the most wily U.S. imperialists are resorting to all kinds of shameful and cunning tricks to make as usual a false representation of the grave situation in South Korea.

The "UNCURK" has played the shameful role for the last ten years of describing South Korea as a "showcase of democracy".

With no amount of falsification and distortion, can the impudent "UNCURK" cover the crimes of the U.S. imperialists.

Who can dare talk about even a vestige of freedom and democracy and human dignity in South Korea today?

Can the U.S. imperialists shirk the serious responsibility for the horrible criminal acts they are committing in South Korea? Never!

Whatever trick they may resort to, they cannot cover up their crimes. They should bear the grave responsibility in accordance with the principles of international law, human morality and conscience.

We strongly hold that the shameless attempt to justify under the U.N. signboard the criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea should not be permitted any longer.

We once again indict U.S. imperialism before the mankind of the whole world for all these facts and call upon all the honest-minded people and lawyers throughout the world, who treasure peace, to pass a just verdict on the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

All the criminal acts being committed in South Korea should be stopped immediately and the South Korean people who are groaning in suffocation and all the imprisoned patriots who are anticipating the hour to be dragged out to the execution ground, undergoing inhuman torture and maltreatment, should be rescued at once.

The criminals who oppress and slaughter the South Korean people and deprive them of freedom and right to life through military fascist terror rule should be punished and freedom, democracy and human rights should be restored immediately in South Korea.

The military fascist elements including Chang Do Yung should

be made to pay duly for their crime and they must face the judgement of the people.

The colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors over South Korea should be liquidated, the U.S. troops be withdrawn at once and the "U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," their aggressive tool, should be disbanded.

Any interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people by outside forces must not be permitted.

Korea should be unified peacefully in accordance with the will of the Korean people themselves.

So long as the U.S. Army remains in South Korea, the South Korean people can not be freed from the fate of colonial slavery, nor can the peaceful unification of Korea be attained.

We are firmly convinced that the peoples of all countries as well as social organizations, parliaments and governments of various countries in the world and international organizations that treasure peace, freedom and national independence will sternly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their criminal acts in South Korea, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and actively support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Korean Democratic Lawyers Association
Korean National Peace Committee
Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity
General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea
Korean Democratic Youth League
Korean Democratic Women's Union
Korean Journalists Union
Korean Students Committee

June 25, 1961,
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